

**Amendments to the Specification:**

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 18 with the following amended paragraph:**

In Fig. 1, reference numbers 1a to ~~1b~~ 1c denote outdoor units, reference numbers 2a to 2l denote indoor units, reference numbers 3a to 3c denote refrigerant pipings, reference numbers 4a to 4c denote bridges, reference numbers 5a to 5c denote blocking filters, reference numbers 6a to 6c denote branch power lines, a reference number 7 denotes a central controller, a reference number 8 denotes a gateway, a reference number 9 denotes a transmission line through which data may be transmitted at high speed, a reference number 10 denotes a connecting wire between communication areas, a reference number 11 denotes a power-receiving line, a reference number 12 denotes a three-phase transformer, a reference number 13 denotes a three-phase power line, a reference number 14 denotes a single-phase transformer, a reference number 15 denotes a single-phase power wire, and a reference number 16 denotes a WAN (Wide Area Network) connecting line through which wide area communications are executed.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 14 with the following amended paragraph:**

Fig. 3 is a flowchart showing an operation sequence of the outdoor unit. The outdoor unit has a function of communicating with the indoor unit for

which the outdoor unit is responsible, driving and controlling the refrigerant heat exchanger and compressor based on the operation control information of the indoor unit, supplying refrigerant to the indoor unit, and recovering the heat-exchanged refrigerant. At a power-on initial mode (S150), when the power supply is turned on, the outdoor unit controller 101 reads the setting information such as the refrigerant system and its own terminal address through the input port 102 and stores the setting information in the memory located inside the microcomputer (S151). Then, the controller 101 issues a request for a communication terminal address to the indoor unit through the communication terminal, that is, the central controller or the bridge (S152), and then registers an address for the communication terminal in the memory located inside the microcomputer if any response is given back from the indoor unit (S153).

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:**

At an operation control mode (S160), the outdoor unit executes three functions. The outdoor unit is communicating with the indoor unit of the same refrigerant system so that the outdoor unit may control the heat exchanger and the fan located inside the body of the outdoor unit based on the operation control information of the indoor unit such as the remote controller operation information, the room temperature, and the refrigerant temperature. When a request for communication is given by the operation and the communication

(S181), the information of the outdoor unit is transmitted (S182). If the request for control is given in response (S161), the outdoor unit executes the self-diagnosis over the request, and then the result is reported to the other connecting units through the communication line (S162). As shown in Fig. 3, if there is a request for control (S171), the outdoor unit is controlled in response to the request from the indoor unit and the central controller (S172).

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 26 with the following amended paragraph:**

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram showing an internal arrangement of the indoor unit 2 included in the first embodiment of the present invention. The indoor unit 2 corresponds to one of the indoor units 2a to ~~41~~ 21 having described with reference to Fig. 1. The other indoor units have the same arrangement. The indoor unit 2 includes an indoor unit controller 201 as its main component and further, an input port 202, a setting switch 203, a power line communication device (modem) 204, its transmission terminal 205, a body of the indoor unit 206, a refrigerant piping inlet 207, a power supply circuit 208, and an impedance upper 209.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 13 with the following amended paragraph:**

Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram showing the internal arrangement of

the bridge 4 included in the first embodiment of the present invention. The bridge 4 corresponds to one of the bridges 4a to 4c having described with reference to Fig. 1. The other bridges have the same arrangement. The bridge 4a includes a microcomputer ~~40a~~ 401 as a main component and further an input port 402, a setting switch 403, a high-speed communication device (modem) 404, its transmission terminal 405, a power line modem 406, its transmission terminal 407, an output port 408, a display device 409, and a power supply 420. The microcomputer 401 includes a memory for storing information of the setting switch 403 read through the input port 402, for example, the information of the unit itself such as the unit address and the refrigerant system information, memories ~~410 and 412~~ 410-412 for storing a unit address of a destination terminal connected with the high-speed communication line and a unit address such as a buffered message, and memories 413 and 414 for storing a plurality of unit addresses and buffered message of destination units through the power line communication device (modem) 406. In the bridge 4, the corresponding address with the conventional net and the corresponding address with the power line communication are converted.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 24 with the following amended paragraph:**

Fig. 9 is a schematic diagram showing an internal arrangement of the indoor unit 500 included in the second embodiment of the present invention.

The indoor unit 500 corresponds to one of the indoor units 500a to 500d having been described with reference to Fig. 8. The other indoor units have the same arrangement. The indoor unit 500 includes an indoor controller 501 as a main component. Further, the indoor unit 500 includes an input port 502, a setting switch 503, an indoor unit body 506, and a power supply 508 located around the indoor unit controller 501. As shown in Fig. 8, AC power is supplied to terminal 509 for AC-DC power supply circuit 508. The difference of the indoor unit 500 from the indoor unit 2 having been described with respect to the first embodiment is that the communication device is the conventional high-speed communication device (modem) 504. It means that no impedance upper is provided and the communication terminal is the conventional terminal 507. The indoor unit 2 of the first embodiment uses the power line communication device 204 for removing the high-speed communication line terminal 505 of the indoor unit 500 and the transmission line between the indoor units following the indoor unit 500. The operation flow of the indoor unit 500 is the same as that of the indoor unit 2 except the lower order portion of the communication.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 21 with the following amended paragraph:**

Fig. 10 is a schematic diagram showing the internal arrangement of the adapter 600. The adapter 600 corresponds to one of the adapters 600a to 600d having been described with reference to Fig. 8. The other adapters have

the same arrangement. The adapter 600 includes a microcomputer 601 as a main component. Further, the adapter 601 includes an input port 602, a setting switch 603, a power line communication device (modem) 604, its transmission terminal 605, a high-speed communication device (modem) 606, its transmission terminal 607, an impedance upper 608, an indoor unit power supply terminal 609, and a power supply ~~610~~ 615 located around the microcomputer 601. The microcomputer 601 has the substantially same internal arrangement as the bridge. As described also with respect to Fig. 6, the microcomputer 601 includes a memory for storing information of the setting switch 603 read through the input port 602, memories 610-612 for storing a unit address of a destination terminal connected with the high-speed communication line and a unit address such as a buffered message, and memories 613 and 614 for storing a plurality of unit addresses and buffered message of destination units through the power line communication device (modem) 606. However, since just one connecting device (indoor unit) is prepared, the memory is secured only for one terminal. Hence, the memory size is about one-tenth as small as that of the bridge. The adapter may be arranged as the hardware more economically than the bridge. The microcomputer includes the substantially same software as the bridge except the unit address and the software portion about a single communication buffer memory. The communication connection of the microcomputer 601 is the same as that of the bridge 4.

**Please insert the following paragraphs at page 24, line 27, immediately before the paragraph that begins “The feature of the second embodiment”**

At a power-on initial mode (S650), when the power supply is turned on, the microprocessor (601) reads information through the input port 602 and stores the information in the memory located inside the microcomputer (S651).

At an operation control mode (S660), the adapter can execute a plurality of functions. For example, when a request for communication is received from the indoor unit (S681), the request is transferred to the outdoor unit (S682). Similarly, when a request for communication is received from the outdoor unit (S671), the request is transferred to the indoor unit (S672). If the request for control is given in response (S661), the adapter executes the self-diagnosis over the request, and then the result is reported to the other connecting units through the communication line (S662).